

## What In Hades Is the Matter With You? Said Les!

"You aint got the punch you useter have!" says we, speaking editorially.

"L. M. We have been so durned busy telling McGill of the good stuff we are sending out the door, that we aint had time to be interesting."

(Of course we being advertising men by profession, we don't need to be literary.)

So McGill packing into this space all the conviction, all the earnestness, all the sincerity we possess, we stand up and say, "Hit's clothes you want, hit's furnishings you want, get it at Blumenthal's. Read these prices, then come and judge these values."

### For Your Feet:

English Cashmere Hose, clocked.  
Values to \$2.50 ..... **\$1.45**  
Imported All Wool Ribbed Hose. **\$1.45**  
Try and get 'em elsewhere at 2 for **\$1.45**  
Black Cashmere. 3 for ..... **\$1.45**

### For Your Hands:

Finest quality Leather Gloves, lined in pure seamless wool, Tan and Grey Cape, Wash Capes, Mocha, Unlined Bucks. Values \$3.50, \$5 and \$6. .... **\$1.45**

### For Your Head:

Winter Caps, medium weights and fancy English Tweeds ..... **\$1.45**

### Next Your Skin:

Natural wool, ribbed wool, pure wool, Shirts and Drawers, Combinations. Values to \$6.50 ..... **\$1.45**

### Hold 'em Up:

With an Unholed Belt. Regular to \$3.00 ..... **\$1.45**

### Shirts:

—the \$8, \$6 and \$5 kind, all we have of them. None of them worth less than \$2.50 ..... **\$1.45**

### Overcoats:

All we have of them. Buy 'em for next year at  
**\$10.00 \$18.50 \$32.50**

### Suits:

Blue Suits - **\$40.00**  
Fancy Tweeds—all the best ones, either ..... **\$29.75--\$39.50**

### Come On, McGill,

the best values we have yet offered—certainly the best in the city.

**J. H. Blumenthal Sons**  
LIMITED

St. Catherine, Bleury & Balmoral Sts.

## FLIGHT FILMS APPRECIATED BY STUDENTS

British Aero Pictures Shown Yesterday.

LARGE AUDIENCE.

Shown to Undergrads. By Courtesy of Engineering Institute.

The special exhibition of the British Aero Films was shown last night before a large audience of McGill students at the Engineering Institute. Well before five o'clock the hall was filled to capacity, and when Sir Arthur Currie rose to address the gathering every inch of possible space was occupied.

Part one of the film showed flight trials of flying-boats and sea-planes. The second, illustrated the theory of flight as applied to the flying machine, and proved to be of great interest, the animated cartoons especially being both amusing and instructive. The next reel was a pictorial history of the evolution of the aero compass and the various stages of advance since the crude magnetic needle of the twelfth century. The difference between a ship's compass and the instrument now used on aircraft was shown. The chief difficulty in the latter case being that of vibration.

The effects of "drift" were next demonstrated, again by means of animated cartoons and drawings. The relative positions of the pilot before and after flight caused no little amusement, as did an allusion to the similar habits of the air and the sex feminine.

Sea-planes "taking off" from a "mother ship," followed, and later a typical day's work of a pilot at the front.

Towards the end, Sir Arthur again addressed the audience. He drew the attention of the students present to the great possibilities of development in flying, and remarked upon the large share which our profession had had in it during the war. He closed by moving a vote of thanks to the Engineering Institute for their kindness in allowing McGill students the opportunity of seeing the Aero Films. Heartily applause marked the appreciation of the audience for the unique privilege which had been so kindly given.

## R. C. R. SOLDIERS ASK FOR BOOKS

Suitable Books Will Find Ready Welcome.

The Alumnae Library Committee has been asked by Company D. Royal Canadian Regiment, at present in barracks at the Prince of Wales Hospital, to supply books for a library.

The Alumnae Libraries were established in all the Military Hospitals of Montreal, and are still maintained at Ste. Anne and at the Red Cross Hospital, McTavish Street, books being also sent to Ste. Agathe. With the closing of several military hospitals in Montreal it was found that books could be offered to the Royal Victoria Hospital to found a regular wards of that hospital.

The Alumnae Library Committee decided that it could not expend any of its funds for a library in the barracks, but desired, if possible, to help the men of the Royal Canadian Regiment. It was, therefore, decided to try and collect books from graduates and students of McGill and their friends for the purposes of a library in the barracks.

McGill graduates and students are invited to donate suitable books—especially tales of adventure are in demand—and to send them to the Secretary, who kindly undertakes to collect them. Address, Miss Inez Baylis, 808, University Street.

### ORCHESTRA.

Business meeting of the Orchestra on Monday evening 7 o'clock in the Union for the purpose of discussing programme for the balance of the season.

All out, as important questions will be debated.

Time—Monday evening 14th, at 7 o'clock.

Place—Union.

Further particulars later.

## What's On

### TO-DAY.

5.00 p.m.—Meeting of Science hockey enthusiasts in Room 33, Engineering Building.

5.15 p.m.—Wrestling practice at the Union.

6.00 p.m.—Med. Dinner Committee.

6.15 p.m.—Intermediate Basketball at Molson's Hall.

7.00 p.m.—Boxers meet in Union.

7.00 p.m.—Cosmopolitan Club meet at Hall.

8.15 p.m.—Aerial League meet in Ritz-Carlton.

### COMING.

Feb. 12—Hockey: Queens at McGill.

Feb. 12—University Lodge, A.P. & A.M.

Feb. 16—Old Scouts Club—Patrol Leaders Banquet.

Feb. 19—Medical Dinner.

Feb. 19—French Play.

Feb. 24—Dental Banquet.

Feb. 25—Intercollegiate B. W. & F. Championships.

Feb. 26—Intercollegiate B. W. & F. Championships.

## GOOD RECITAL LAST NIGHT AT CON. OF MUSIC

Hall Was Filled to Capacity as Usual.

### VARIED PROGRAMME.

Excellent Orchestral Concert Will Be Held on March 3rd.

Last night in the Conservatorium the first students' recital was held. The hall, as on previous occasions, was filled to overflowing with the friends and relatives of the performers. The programme was varied, and every type of musical school was represented. More pianoforte and violin solos were on the programme than on former occasions.

The programme was as follows:

Pianoforte Solo—

Il pensiero . . . Stephen Heller

Mr. Emile Pogost.

Pianoforte Solo—Waltz . . . Chopin

Miss Hilda Blumer.

Pianoforte Solo—

Give Me Thy Heart . . . Bohm

Spinning Wheel . . . Bendel

Miss Annie Makarovsky.

Violin Solo—

Cavatine . . . Raff

Dance . . . Ditterdorf

Mr. Jack Molson.

Pianoforte Solo—

Third Romance . . . Schumann

Miss Mary Willock.

Songs—

O cessate di Plagarmi . . . Scarlatti

The Rainbow—

Child . . . Coleridge-Taylor

If no one ever marries

me (Daisy Chain), L. Lehmann

Miss Natalie Jameson.

Pianoforte Solo—

Rondo a la Turca . . . Mozart

Miss Jennie Small.

Violin Solo—

Reminiscences . . . Smetana

Album Leaf . . . Sitt

Miss Abigail Young.

Songs—

Indian Love Song . . . Lieurance

The Moon Drops Low . . . Cadman

Miss Mabel Lane.

Pianoforte Solo—

Prelude in B flat (Dance des Delphes) . . . Debussy

Cracovienne Fantastique Op 14 . . . Paderewski

Miss Beatrice Frey.

Songs—

Melissande . . . Goetz

Haymakers' Song . . . Needham

Miss Dorothy Goldsworthy.

Pianoforte Solo—

Pastorale Variee . . . Mozart

Miss Dorothea Ayleen.

Violin Solo—

Romance . . . De Beriot

Menuet . . . Haydn

Miss Audrey Read.

Pianoforte Solo—

(Continued on Page 2.)

## MANY HEARD LECTURE OF NOTED GUEST

Poetry the Subject of Miss Spurgeon's Address.

THEATRE FILLED.

Large Number of Students Had Privileged Opportunity.

At noon yesterday the Old Med. Lecture Theatre was fully crowded when Miss Caroline E. Spurgeon, president of the International Federation of College Women, delivered a most enlightening and interesting lecture on Modern Poetry.

Dr. Spurgeon's fleeting visit to the city is certainly felt throughout the University circles, as was proven not only on this occasion but also on the previous day when an attendance of over two hundred appreciated her excellent discourse at the R.V.C.

She took up in turn the works of Stevens, De la Mar and Munroe, picking out their various peculiarities of style, the depth of their thought, and also from many other aspects. To explain clearly her comments, she read many poems in such a glowing manner that all present were wrapped in deep attention.

Dr. Spurgeon as an orator and reader is possessed with outstanding powers. She has a loftiness of expression and fertility of thought which forces her audience to concentrate upon her theme. She has the ability to make her work both interesting as well as instructive, which seems to make time fly quickly by while she is speaking. This was the case repeatedly when she quoted passages from the several poets, especially those from Stevens' works.

For some time past, Dr. Spurgeon has devoted much time to this brand of literature, and her fame as an authority on it is widely known. At present she is at Columbia University, and is also connected with the Universities of London and Bedford, while she holds a doctor's degree of the University of Paris.

Miss Spurgeon has burned her trail among McGill students equally as well as she has not only in the Old Country but also in American Collegiate circles. It is with regret that we learn that she left for New York last night, and only wish that we could have heard more of her splendid addresses at McGill.

## COSMOPOLITANS' LECTURE SERIES

To Begin This Evening With "Italy," By Mr. Di Florio—All Invited.

The Cosmopolitan Club, the youngest sectional club at McGill, is offering a series of lectures to their fellow-students.

The first of these lectures will take place to-day (Friday) at eight o'clock p.m., at the Hall. The subject of the lecture will be "Italy," to be delivered by Mr. Di Florio, a member of the above mentioned club. Mr. Di Florio in the course of his lecture will use lantern slides to aid him in placing a picture of Italy as it was and is.

This lecture appeals to all classes of men at the University. Those of artistic turn of mind will not be disappointed in coming to the lecture—the historian, the economist, and, in fact, every type will be adequately pleased.

It might be mentioned that Mr. Di Florio is a native of Italy, and has travelled extensively in that country before taking up his studies at McGill.

The club is hoping that their fellow-students will not miss this opportunity of widening their knowledge, and accept this invitation to the lecture.

### SCIENCE HOCKEY.

There will be a meeting at 5 o'clock this afternoon in Room 33 Engineering Building, of all those interested in faculty hockey. As very important business is to come up it is expected that the managers, captains and players of the four class teams will be present.

N.B.—No tea will be served.

## VENETIAN GARDENS ANNOUNCEMENT

The Management have been most fortunate in securing the services of **SIMONE MARTUCCI** Formerly Musical Director of the CAFE DE PARIS, MONTE CARLO, and of MAXIM'S, PARIS, and NICE, who, with his celebrated Seven-Place Society Orchestra, has opened a Two Weeks' Engagement at the Venetian Gardens.

9.30 P.M. — DANCING — 2 A.M.

Couvert Charge, \$1.00 Service a la Carte

Tea Dansant, Saturdays Only, 4.30-6.30 P.M.

Couvert Charge, \$1.00, including Tea Up. 8446—RESERVATIONS—UP. 5078

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**SHAVING STICK**  
**BRITISH**  
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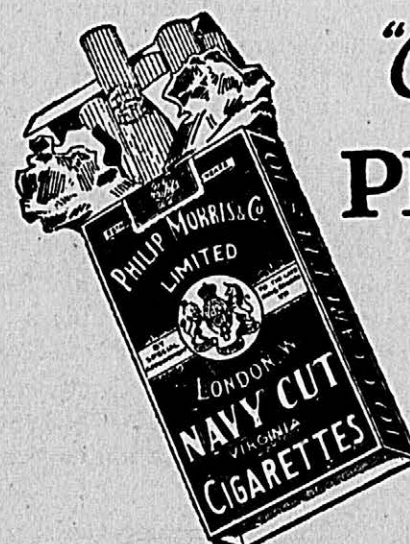
Every Sense will tell You

## UP AGAINST IT

We are up against the need of a win.

Have to have it, in fact—and on the face of it, it looks as though we might get it, what?

As a word of precaution, before you head north — Arena-bound—to-morrow, don't forget the good old stand-by and



"Call for  
**PHILIP MORRIS'**  
**NAVY CUT**  
**CIGARETTES**

10 for 15 cents

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1921.

## IS THIS CONFIDENCE MIS-PLACED?

In another column of to-day's issue of "McGill Daily" reference is made to the question of the Year Book's circulation. A few days ago we were informed from a reliable source that this circulation was to be limited to five hundred copies. As some of our readers were not slow to point out, the result of such a limited edition of the Year Book would be that scarcely anybody outside of the Junior Year would be able to secure a copy.

To-day it is made clear to us that one thousand Year Books are to be printed and half this number will be available for sale to the student body at large. This is indeed encouraging news.

The action of the Editorial Board of the Year Book shows that they have confidence in their fellow-students. They apparently trust that five hundred undergraduates will come forward in support of a student publication, and, by purchasing copies, make a financial success of the venture. It is most devoutly to be hoped that their trust will not be betrayed.

For when all is said and done, it is no light thing for a small number of students to take upon their shoulders the burden of a possible deficit, such as that which faces the editors of last year's Annual. Under the circumstances one could hardly censure the Year Book Board for having considered the idea of printing just enough books to meet their expenses and provide each Junior with a copy. Now that they have decided to take the risk and make their literary product a truly "all-McGill" publication, it is assuredly the part of their class-mates to see that not a Year Book is left upon their hands.

Much, however, will depend upon the speed with which the book is placed on the market. It is unreasonable to expect a student to purchase a review of the year's activities at McGill when he has left the college for the term, and comfortably ensconced at home, is already looking forward to a summer to be spent in far other activities. We feel certain if the Year Book appears in time, there will be plenty of purchasers for these one thousand copies.

## McGILL REDS BEAT "AGGIES"

### Win Close Game at Agricultural College on Tuesday.

On Tuesday the McGill "Reds" maintained their reputation among the baseball fans by gaining a win over Macdonald. In spite of their journey out to the Agricultural College, and under the handicap of playing under foreign conditions, they managed to pull out, winners by a narrow margin.

For McGill, Cockshutt and Weiner played good "ball," while Dolg was a formidable man at bat for the "Aggies." The game was a strenuous one, and the final score of 24 to 21 shows the closeness of the play.

There will be a practice to-night for baseballers at the High School gym, and the players are asked to be out on time. The next game will be Reds vs. Whites.

The teams which played at St. Anne's were as follows:  
McGill Reds — Weiner, Burke, Rann, Anglin, White, Carruthers, Henry, Crawford.

Macdonald Staff—Ness, Raymond, Hesla, McQuat, Dols, Duporte, Hood Savage, Sommerby.

Boost the "Daily" when you buy. And do your shopping early.

Because of the absence of crime in Huntington, Utah, the jail has been turned into a public library.

## R. V. C. NOTES

### R. V. C. Juniors.

Will all those who have not yet secured biography forms for the Junior Year Book please do so at once. They may be obtained at Miss Trenholme's office. Only five days are left, as all forms must be handed in not later than Monday, Feb. 13th. All not received by that date are in danger of being omitted. Also, will all artists please have their drawings ready as soon as possible. A list of Societies for which drawings are required will be posted.

### HOCKEY.

The third and fourth league matches will be played on Saturday. R. V. C. will play the School of Physical Education Saturday at 11:30 a.m. on the rink in the Hollow.

Macdonald College will play Montreal West Saturday at 2 p.m. on the Montreal West rink.

The first match promises to be an exciting one. All up, rooters!

### THE DANCING AT CRO'S.

To the Senior Undergraduates at McGill, the management of Cro's extend the privileges of the Club for Saturday afternoon. These teas are held every Saturday afternoon at 4:30 in the Club rooms at 186 Peel Street. Music for dancing will be rendered by the Cro's Trio.

Undergraduates wishing to enjoy these privileges will kindly telephone their reservations to Cro's at Up-town 9375.—Adv.

## NOTICES

Members of executives and others are requested to look under this heading for notices of all festivities. Each notice is absolutely official. The Editor will not be responsible for errors in articles unless the time and date are written out in full when they are sent in.

### SENIOR HOCKEY.

The following is the result of the draw for the semi-finals:  
McGill vs. Shamrocks.  
Nationals vs. M.A.A.A.

### BASKETBALL.

Both Intermediate teams must turn out to-day at 6:15 for practice at the Molson Hall.

### BOXING.

The following will please meet at the Union at seven o'clock to-night to box at the Aurora Smoker in Prince Arthur Hall:  
Shackell  
Brewer  
Mirsky  
Badger  
McMeens  
Cope  
Chisholm  
Long

### MEDS. DINNER COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Med. Dinner Committee will be held at the Union at 6 p.m. to-night.

A wrestling practice will be held in the Union at 6:15 p.m. to-day. All men are requested to be out on time because the building closes at 6:30 p.m.

### MACCABAEAN CIRCLE.

The executive of the Maccabaeon Circle will meet at Notman's studio on Saturday 12th, at 12:30 sharp, in order to have their picture taken for the Year Book. All of the executive are asked to attend, and to be on time for the appointment.

### SCIENCE '22.

There will be a challenge hockey match against Commerce '22 from 3 to 4 p.m. on the Campus Rink. Will the following players please be on hand:

Holmes, Rochester, Chisholm, Crain, Mulligan, Munroe, MacLaren, Davies

### ALL-STAR INTERFACULTY HOCKEY.

Revised Schedule as at 10th February, 1921:

Monday 14th—  
Science vs. Dentals, 5:15 to 6:15 p.m.  
Law vs. Commerce, 6:15 to 7:15 p.m.  
Tuesday 15th—  
Arts vs. Medicine, 5:15 to 6:15 p.m.  
Commerce vs. Dentals, 6:15 to 7:11 p.m.  
Wednesday 16th—  
No Game, 5:15 to 6:15 p.m.  
Arts vs. Law, 6:15 to 7:15 p.m.  
Thursday 17th—  
Medicine vs. Science, 5:15 to 6:15 p.m.  
Law vs. Dentals, 6:15 to 7:15 p.m.  
Friday 18th—  
Arts vs. Commerce, 5:15 to 6:15 p.m.  
Law vs. Science, 6:15 to 7:15 p.m.  
Saturday 19th—  
Arts vs. Dentals, 12 to 1 p.m.  
Commerce vs. Medicine, 2 to 3 p.m.  
Monday 21st—  
Arts vs. Science, 5:15 to 6:15 p.m.  
Law vs. Dentals, 6:15 to 7:15 p.m.  
Tuesday 22nd—  
Science vs. Commerce, 5:15 to 6:15 p.m.  
Medicine vs. Law, 6:15 to 7:15 p.m.  
Wednesday 23rd—  
No game, 5:15 to 6:15 p.m.  
Medicine vs. Dentals, 6:15 to 7:15 p.m.  
Single series—Points are 2 for a win and 1 for a draw.  
No overtime. Tie on points will be played off.

### H. WYATT JOHNSTON.

Manager, Class Hockey and Rink.

### SKI CLUB.

W. H. Laidley, '23, will be at the Lookout between 3 and 4 to take the attendance.

### COSMOPOLITAN CLUB.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Cosmopolitan Club to-day at 7, in the Hall. Business matters will be discussed from 7 to 8. An illustrated lecture will be given on Italy by Mr. Defforio, B.A., and an enjoyable evening is promised.

### LOST.

In the New Medical Building, two note-books. Finder please leave them with Crawford, or communicate with J. A. Fortier, Dentistry '24.

### OLD SCOUTS CLUB.

The proofs of the photograph of the executive of the Old Scouts Club are in the hands of the President. Those interested should see him as soon as possible.

Members of the Old Scouts Club who wish to attend the Annual Patrol Leaders' Banquet which will be held at the Windsor Hotel at 7:30 p.m. on Feb. 16th, should give their names

to the President or Secretary before Feb. 9th. All members may attend. Price per head is \$1.00.

### C. OF E. STUDENTS.

Dr. Taylor, Educational Secretary of the Mission Board of the Church of England, wishes to meet as many Anglican students as possible at five o'clock Monday afternoon. Place of meeting to be announced later. Dr. Taylor spent several years in China and is a speaker few can afford to miss.

### ELECTIONS.

Nominations for President of the Students' Council, President of the Union, President of the Athletic Association and Presidents of the Track, Rugby and Hockey Clubs must be in by Feb. 28th, at 6 p.m. Elections will be held on March 10th. Twenty-five names must be signed to each nomination.

### FOUND.

Small purse in Molson Hall. Apply to office of Secretary, Dept. Physical Education.

### LOST—LOOSE LEAF BOOK.

Would the finder please return leather loose-leaf note book containing voluminous Anatomy, Embryology and Histology notes and illustrations of immense importance to the owner. The notes are written in very blue Engineer's ink. The cover has also a unique and serviceable distinguishing mark. Leave at New Medical Building, with Crawford, please.

### LOST.

Brown covered folder containing information on class hockey. Finder please return to H. Wyatt Johnston, care of the "Daily."

### LOST.

Will the person who found a bunch of keys in locker 220 in the Arts Building, on Tuesday last, please return same to the Janitor.

### BASKETBALL TEAM.

The training table for the Basketball team started at the Union at 6 o'clock last evening. All the men on the Intercollegiate team are asked to be on hand at that time.

### ANNUAL DENTAL BANQUET.

The annual banquet of the Dental Undergraduate Society will be held on the evening of Thursday, February 24th, in the Windsor Hotel. Tickets, \$3.50.

ALL SOCIETIES AND CLUBS that have been photographed to date, and have not as yet returned their proofs to Notman's, are asked to do so without delay—this in the interest of the Yearbook.

### AERIAL LEAGUE MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Aerial League of the British Empire will be held in the Ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel to-day at 8:15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the annual reports and the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Addresses will be given by Air-Commodore A. K. Tyle, O.B.E., and Lt.-Col. Robert Leckie, D.S.O., of the Canadian Air Force, and Mr. Ellwood Wilson, of the Laurentide Co. A special British War Office series of moving pictures and photos will also be shown. Sir Arthur Currie will occupy the chair. A most cordial invitation is extended to all McGill students.

### TRACK AND TEAM PICTURES.

Several men who ordered Track team pictures have not called and claimed theirs yet. Those men are asked to do so right away. Please see R. L. Hamilton at the Union during noon hour to-day.

### 4TH YEAR DENTS RESULTS.

Honors.  
1.—Veith, G. S.  
2.—Docks, R. G., equal with Rosenbaum, F.

### Pass.

(In order of Merit)  
Veith, G. S.  
Docks, R. G.  
Rosenbaum, F.  
Kutzman, E. A.  
Blacklock, J. N.  
Ratner, M.  
Bernfield, B.  
Weiner, J.  
Laurin, E.  
Hale, G. M.  
Shklar, Louis  
Solomon, N.  
Hyams, B. L.  
Goldwater, E. B.A.  
Crowe, A. D.  
Swancosky, A. A.  
Russell, Samuel  
Burton, T. E.

### ERSKINE CHURCH.

An illustrated sermon on Mission Work in various Countries will be delivered by the Rev. A. E. Armstrong, Associate Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, on Sunday at 7 p.m. in Erskine Church, Sherbrooke street west.

The views which will be shown are some of those which Mr. Armstrong acquired on his recent visit of the various countries in which the Presbyterian Church is carrying on missionary work and show different aspects and phases of the life and work in these countries.

When you buy, mention the "Daily."

## Correspondence

The "Daily" is not responsible for the sentiments of letters published in the correspondence columns. Signed communications from graduates, undergraduates and members of the faculties will be placed in print if they are not of too great length. Correspondents are requested to observe the unwritten law of the newspaper office—that they write upon ONE side of the paper ONLY. No communications will be admitted in this column without the name of the writer being attached, not necessarily for PUBLICATION.

To the Editor, "McGill Daily."

Sir—  
May we take this means of advising you of the following contract made by us in the course of the last few days with our printer:—"We agree to print and publish one thousand copies of the McGill Yearbook, size 8 1/2 x 11 inches, two hundred pages in all, for the sum of \$2,500, plus \$1,285 for engraving." "That contingent upon all copy and photographic matter being in our hands by March 1st, the publication will be available for distribution by April 1st."

May we suggest, Sir, that you publish this statement at the earliest possible moment, in order to refute the unauthorized and contrary-to-fact news item that appeared in the issue of Feb. 8th. As the above will show, your advice was absolutely unfounded, and from what haphazard source the story obtained his so-called information is beyond our conjecture.

Our original announcement of plans stated that the Yearbook would be "All-McGill for all McGill"—as such it would be thoroughly inconsistent that we should restrict the sale to 450 privileged Juniors. Insofar as the Juniors are taking the financial responsibility of the review, they were given the preference in the sale; but we plan to place on the undergraduate market the balance of the contracted Yearbooks, and, should need arise, we are willing to increase the circulation as may meet the requirements of our College.

Very truly yours,  
Managing Board,  
The McGill Yearbook.

Feb. 10th, 1921.

To the Editor, "McGill Daily."

Dear Sir—  
May I, as a student interested in the welfare of College activities, take exception to the deplorable point of view expressed in the editorial column of to-day's issue.

With the intention of showing to as large an extent as possible the lamentable lack of College spirit at our University, the writer responsible for this discouraging editorial has seen fit to cite the extraordinary advantages the College has had owing to the return of the many students who were overseas. And, further, that this lack of interest in College affairs was all the more inexplicable owing to the fact that the returned men were expected to supply unbounded energy and enthusiasm.

This original statement is erroneous. I would quote:—"If a man can find a situation where he could feel he was of use in the world and fulfilling his duty, while still remaining idle, he would have found one of the conditions of primeval bliss, and such a condition of obligatory and irreproachable idleness is enjoyed by a whole class of society, namely, the military." That the student who went overseas were of the highest type is beyond question, as these men sacrificed many years, and even risked their lives to uphold their ideals.

But to say that these men were better fitted for student life on their return is very much open to doubt. It has taken all this time for the returned men to get back to the old study habits.

My contention is that, in spite of the unusual state of affairs, brought on by post-war conditions, the spirit of our University is greater than it ever was before.

The editorial laments the pitiful attendance at meetings of the Students' Council. This is readily understood when one considers that the Council never had very important questions to decide, and also because their executive ability has given proof that they could handle whatever comes before them to the best of the students' interests.

Lack of support to the Y.M.C.A. and to the Student Christian Movement is reproached to us. As a matter of fact, the Y. M. has never been a success at McGill, as the average student is more interested in that part of the Y.M.C.A. that develops our young men in Canada, rather than that section that seeks to uphold a mission in Ceylon or Timbuctoo.

This second apology for the Lit. is hardly necessary. Those that attended the functions of that body noted the large numbers of students who showed interest at the inter-faculty and intercollegiate debates, the greatest successes since the days of MacNaughton and Huggesson. The Lit. may not have set McGill on fire, but it certainly obtained excellent results. The Mock Parliament failed because the Lit. Executive rested on their laurels after their good work in the fall, and tried to promote late in January what should have been done early in December.

Why try to evade the facts? The writer of the editorial even

## TICKETS SOLD FOR INFORMAL DANCE TONIGHT

### Lebaron's Orchestra Will Supply Dance Music.

### SAME ARRANGEMENTS.

### Supper Will Be Served In Two Sitzings as Before.

To-night, will be held the third of the informal dances of the session, and the "Daily" has it from the Union House Committee that to-night should be even better than the previous two. There's no teacher-like experience, and the committee has profited by the last two informals to correct any small imperfections there may have been then, and to-night's dance will be stage-managed as well as labor and brains can do it.

The music will begin at 8 p.m. sharp, with an extra, after which the ordinary dances will commence without waiting for anybody.

As before, supper will be served in two sittings, the first after the 7th dance. This supper will be followed by an extra, and then the second sitting will be served with supper.

Almost all the tickets have been sold, so that the ballroom will be pleasantly full without being crowded. These tickets will be exchanged for supper tickets on the way up the stairs on arrival.

The first extra will start at 8 p.m. sharp, so be sure and be on hand before that time, in order to get your supper ticket, and fill up all that remains on your programme.

The music will be furnished by Chub Lebaron's Orchestra, which is undoubtedly one of the best in Montreal at the present time.

They all seem out to do their best to give the dancers a good time, and do their best every dance. The dance will be under the patronage of Miss Hurlbatt, Mrs. Lamb and Mrs. O'Halloran.

The programme of dances will be as follows:

- Extra—One Step.
- 1.—Waltz.
- 2.—Fox Trot.
- 3.—One Step.
- 4.—Waltz.
- 5.—Fox Trot.
- 6.—One Step.
- 7.—Waltz.
- Refreshments.
- Extra—One Step.
- 8.—Fox Trot.
- 9.—Waltz.
- 10.—Fox Trot.
- 11.—One Step.
- 12.—Waltz.

criticizes the standard of our representatives in the field of sports. I am tempted to ask whether he knew anything about it.

The Basketball team played against one of the finest teams in the country and were beaten because the better team won. Is it justifiable to criticize these players when one considers the spirited manner in which they are preparing for the future games?

Our Hockey team played against last year's semi-finalists for the Allan Cup. The result was not as good as was hoped for, but anyone who saw our team play the following Monday night realized that our hockeyists are by no means a beaten team. The return game in Toronto should prove very interesting. Our editorial scribe searches vainly for someone on whom to lay the blame. Why do so? And again—"No one remedy can be suggested."

Perhaps not, but one reparation seems fairly obvious in its need. Why not devote this splendid but misguided energy of criticism to landing the numerous exhibits of staunchness to the Alma Mater that are shown on every side?

"Instead of lamenting the poor attendance of the Arts Undergraduate Society meetings, why not glorify in the successes of the Law and Medical Undergraduates' Societies. Both of these have meetings with the S. R. O. sign at the door.

Why not remark on the attendance of last Saturday's Basketball game, or why not compare the packed arena of last Saturday night with the average fifty students that attended inter-collegiate hockey fixtures in pre-war days?

And, lastly, why not have a kind word for the R. V. C. for duplicating their display of sportsmanship at the Varsity Football game, by turning out en masse at the hockey game and filling the bleachers, dutifully chaplained by their staff.

I would wager that the sight of numerous "red caps" swaying from side to side and shouting "Get that puck, McGill!" has never before been recorded in the annals of College hockey history.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for this consideration.

I have the honour, etc.,  
RENE PERRAULT,  
The Engr. Bldg., 'Sci. '21.

## It's In The Air!!

Days are growing longer—there's a little bit of the old spring-time feeling about. You feel it in the air.

With an early Easter ahead of us, this sounds like a mighty opportune time to be thinking of what to wear.

Come and let us show you what we can do for

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## CAMPUS-WIDE CIRCULATION PLANS OUTLINED BY BOARD FOR THE MCGILL YEARBOOK

Contract Given For 1000 Copies — Increased if Necessary  
—Will Be Issued April 1st — Authorities Consent to  
All Years Pledging Caution-Money.

The advice was a mistake—the five hundred copies that were to be issued solely for the McGill Juniors has jumped up the ladder to one thousand copies. The Yearbook has lived up to its promise, and can once more hoist up the slogan, "All-McGill for all McGill."

"Twenty-two" has obeyed the impulse and has responded to the undergraduate appeal for a campus-wide publication. The first step they took was burying the old one-sided Annual with all due reverence and ceremony. The next one was their jumping into the field with the news that their destruction was constructive in its end—hence an embryo Yearbook. Unlike any previous single year in McGill's history, '22 has a class that numbers almost five hundred. It was in a position to finance a deal that a smaller class would shrink at. McGill needed a Yearbook, the College wanted it, it was a Campus essential. Why not then have the book? The Juniors made the jump, and decided to have a try at filling the need that was so obvious. The deed is done.

The '22 embryo is going to be a bouncer! It first sees daylight on April 1st. April Fool's Day is going to be significant for McGill this year. —It's going to fool the skeptics who said, "It couldn't be done." Present plans call for one thousand numbers to be printed. The old five hundred of the Annual could not begin to cover the ground; it is now questioned as to whether or not the thousand will be sufficient. The decision as to that rests with the college. The Yearbook is college property, and it's a McGill responsibility to give it the reception that merits it.

Five hundred copies are already signed for. The number over and above that will be as large as popular demand makes it. The Managing Board of the Yearbook have made ar-

rangements with the Administration whereby an unusually accommodating feature has been arranged, an entire departure from past sales methods of college publications. In the course of the next ten days, the dates to be announced later, the Yearbook Board will circulate lists amongst the various classes of the University. Every Undergraduate in the University is a McGillian, and he's proud of it; every undergraduate also has a sum of "caution money" deposited with the office. At the end of the year it is customary to return the caution money balance, with debited from the original sum any damages done in the course of the session. It is, in every case, "found money"—you pocket it, or "flip" for it when it comes due. This year all undergraduates who so desire it, and present prospects go to show that those who don't will be exceptions, may, by signing the Yearbook subscription list, have debited from their caution money the sum of \$2.50 — the probable selling price of the Yearbook. At the end of the session, the authorities pay over to the Yearbook Board the sum of two-fifty, and return the outstanding balance to the undergraduate.

Definite sales plans will be announced in the next few days; hints as to what the Yearbook has in store for Old McGill will be dropped at the same time. "Eventually,—Why not now?" Is the Yearbook's advice to the college, which, being translated, is "you'll want one along with the rest; make up your mind with much speed that you'll give the two-fifty pledge when the time comes." Note the simplicity and the satisfaction of it all — it's not something for nothing, but next thing to it; it leaves your month's allowance still intact, you can borrow your neighbor's pen to sign on the dotted line — and you bring the family home a bound story of all that happened in 1920-21.

## HISTORICAL CLUB HEARS TWO PAPERS

On Trades Union Congress  
of Great Britain.

FEW PRESENT.

F. O. Peterson and R. C. Harris Deliver Papers in  
Arts Building.

The following paper on the formation and function of the Trade Union Congress, was read at the meeting of the Historical Club, last Wednesday night:

Trades Union Congress: Its Formation and Function.

The facts of the Trade Union Congress are as follows: It is a body regularly meeting once a year in September in some city of Great Britain. It is the medium of concerted action by all the parties of the complex labor organization of Great Britain. Men and women, regular trade unions, friendly societies, trades councils and federations, Fabian societies and extreme Socialist organizations, all send representatives to the Congress.

At present, therefore, the Congress represents close to six million Laborites of all shades of opinion. The representatives number in the neighborhood of 900.

The Congress is presided over by a chairman, elected for the session, and a permanent secretary and staff is retained on salary. The real power, however, lies with a body known as the Parliamentary Committee, which now consists of 18 members and the secretary of the Congress. This body is elected yearly under the provision that not more than one member can be from any one union, and that each must be a bona fide member of a labor organization. A chairman is elected from among and by the members of the Committee.

This body, which was originally formed to look after the interests of the working classes in Parliament, and to keep an eye upon Labor's interests in general between the sessions of the Congress, has in recent times gathered great importance, especially as a result of the discretionary powers to action entrusted to it.

Not only can it take the initiative along established lines in dealing with other interests in the country, but by its vested power it maintains a large measure of control over the Congress itself. It does, for instance, by precedent of 1894, make the standing orders under which the deliberations of the Congress are carried on. Thus it is enabled to regulate and amend the voting power or to materially affect the nature of the discussion and business of the Congress — a matter of no small importance.

But in addition to the above, and in accordance with the spirit of modern conventions and deliberative bodies, more and more power is vested in it as a committee, and more and more matters are entrusted to its discretion, with instructions to act in the name of the Congress and of Labor when and how it sees fit. But of this, later.

The method of voting in the assembly is on the basis of the society's membership. — In important measures on the principle of one vote for every one thousand members which the representative sits for, provided that certain dues per thousand members are paid towards the charges of the Congress. In case the voting power of a trades council or federation overlaps on that of a union, the power is disallowed.

The present basis of representation is one member for every four thousand union or society members or fraction thereof. A representative must be a true member of the union or else be one of its paid officials.

It will be seen on a reconsideration of the figures which I gave above that every opportunity to send representatives is not taken advantage of. This has a bearing of some importance, as we shall see later.

Two questions now present themselves, to answer which this explanation has been necessary. What power does the Congress hold in determining national policy, internal and international? And, secondly, How far does the expressions of the Congress indicate the true feeling of British Labor?

The first question must be dealt with in the second paper this evening. I can only point out one or two details of the organization which give it power and influence.

As previously stated, the Congress meets in September. This gives time for the Government, in so far as it is affected by the opinions and demands of the Congress, to shape its policy before the winter meeting of Parliament and the presenting of a new budget. At the same time it throws its demands into a light which Parliament is bound to reflect at its succeeding sitting.

The Parliamentary Committee also be it noted, newly armed with fresh authority, is able to press its demands

with greater firmness. But perhaps in the opinion of some the most important of all is the reception of the resolutions which the Congress passed and of the general tone of its discussions upon public opinion.

But this gives rise to the second question, with which I can rightfully deal. How far does the Trade Union Congress represent the majority opinions of organized labor? Or to narrow it somewhat, Do the radical or conservative opinions therein expressed truly reflect the thoughts of British Labor? What significance, for instance, have the out and out Socialistic resolutions that have recently been passed? To answer these questions it will be necessary to go back a period.

We find the Congress of 1893 passing a resolution that Labor candidates for Parliament should pledge themselves to support the principles of collective ownership and control of all means of production and distribution. But on examination of the division figures we find that of 380 delegates present only 150 voted for the resolution.

Similarly, in the following year, a Socialistic doctrine was endorsed under the same conditions.

About this time, many of the older and most influential unions made a movement to retire from the conference because of the new influences in it. They claimed that it had ceased to be a Trade Union Congress and had become a meeting of advanced Socialists.

On second thoughts, they remained and immediately proceeded to change the aspect of affairs by exercising their full membership and delegate rights, and by voting consistently according to their convictions, and thus turned their minority into a large anti-Socialist majority.

Similarly, when in 1919 the meeting at Glasgow voted to support the miners' demands for the nationalization of mines, the vote was extremely small, the majority representing only 447,860 workmen.

These instances are given to show that the facts of the division must always be examined in order to understand their significance. As a rule we can take for granted that the more radical and impatient element will always take full advantage of their representation rights, whereas the older and more influential unions will if only to save expense refrain from doing so.

There remains only one more feature to be brought up.—The power of the Parliamentary Committee to call a special meeting, and if necessary to exercise of itself direct action against a Government policy.

An example of this operation is shown in the recent stand on the threatened war with Russia.

The previous Congress had expressed itself as being against British intervention in Russia. It had empowered the Parliamentary Committee to act in its name and to call a special meeting of the Congress to consider means of enforcing its views should developments call for it.

The facts of the case cannot be gone into here, and a discussion of the points involved would form a paper in themselves.

I merely wish to hint at this as a late development of the Congress as a Labor Parliament. What its function will later grow to be is a matter not only of interesting conjecture but of all important concern.

The paper on the Aims and Activities of the Trades Union Congress will be given in an early issue.

## Care of Birds on Farms Valuable.

The students of Macdonald College were entertained last evening by a most interesting illustrated address on "The Farmer and His Birds." The speaker was Mr. Harrison F. Lewis, Chief Federal Migratory Bird Officer for Ontario and Quebec.

The great value of the common birds of the farm as destroyers of insects was clearly demonstrated. The kinds and quantities of insects eaten by different kinds of birds have been determined by scientific examination of the contents of birds' stomachs, so that the economic value of these beautiful feathered beings is now known with great certainty and exactness.

It was pointed out that the useful birds could be made much more abundant on the farm by the expenditure of a small amount of effort in erecting bird-houses, providing a place where the birds may bathe, planting attractive trees and shrubs, feeding the birds with suet, crumbs, etc., in winter, and protecting the birds from their enemies. The more abundant the birds, the easier they would make it for the farmer to control his insect enemies.

The Federal Government is taking an active interest in bird protection, and is doing most valuable work through education and the carrying out of the provisions of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, which is the Dominion statute, based on a Convention with the United States, for the protection of the useful and harmless migratory birds which pass through both Canada and the neighboring republic. The Dominion Parks Branch, Department of the Interior, is in charge of this work. The increase in the number of birds resulting from this Act is already apparent, and all persons are requested to assist in making it effective.

A bankrupt searches his old accounts.—Modern Greek.

Public school records indicate that at least four persons in every thousand stutter.

## AMERICAN CLUB TO HOLD DANCE

Meeting Decides to Celebrate  
Washington's Birthday on  
Feb. 22.

Last night the American Club met in the Union to discuss in what manner they could fittingly celebrate the 22nd of February, this being the birthday of George Washington, and a national holiday "across the line." After some discussion, it was unanimously decided to hold a dance. The president gave figures as to the approximate cost and possible locations.

The meeting decided upon the Prince of Wales Salon at the Windsor Hotel. Tickets to be arranged for at \$5 a couple. Ticket representatives were appointed as follows: K. M. Livingston, Sec. '21; T. K. Sherwood, Sec. '23; H. K. Knowlton, Med. '23; M. K. Lewis, Med. '22.

The dance committee are going ahead with all arrangements, and are doing their utmost to make this the "very best yet." To this end, all the "eaglets" of old "Uncle Sam" are asked to get into touch with one of the committee at the earliest opportunity. So get busy, Americans!

Patronize our advertisers—and tell 'em why.

A Wichita, Kansas, minister sent his sermons to a half dozen cities recently by wireless telephone.

Statistics of women's colleges show that for a period covering sixty years the average college girl of to-day is an inch taller than the college girl of 1860. Statistics also prove the modern girl is about seven pounds heavier.

## ORPHEUM

ALL THIS WEEK  
THE MERRY WEDDING BELLS  
Prices: Mat. 10-25-35-50c  
Eve. 25-35-50-75c-1.00  
Sat. Eve. 25-35-50-75c

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The American Comedienne  
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Continuous performance, 1-11;  
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To win a game of hockey isn't everything. We know the team to win will win on it's merits alone—and better to lose in cleanly style than to win the other way.

You will find a parallel in business. Better never to sell you at all than to sell you an article of apparel which would disgust you by it's lack of quality.

Our aim at clean-dealing in the market of gentlemen's apparel has won for us a reputation as

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## The Cafeteria

There is little or no need to boost the Union Cafeteria to the Student Body as a whole — but there are still a few to whom we would make our appeal.

Catering as it does to the student and his tastes, The Cafeteria has always operated with an eye to his pocketbook as well as his inner man.

The combination of good food well cooked plus economy in price is our basis of operation.

TRY US FOR LUNCH TO-DAY

## The Union Cafeteria

## ANNUAL MEETING AERIAL LEAGUE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

(Montreal Branch)  
The Ball Room, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Montreal,  
Friday Evening, Feb. 11th, 1921, at 8.15 p.m.  
GENERAL SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,  
will occupy the Chair.  
Addresses will be given by:  
AIR COMMODORE A. E. TYLSE, O.B.E.  
LT.-COL. ROBERT LECKIE, D.S.O.  
ELLWOOD WILSON, Esq., of The Laurels Co.  
The Annual Reports of the League's work will be presented and officers elected for the year.  
A special British War Office series of moving picture films and also of photos will be shown.  
A most cordial invitation is extended to McGill Students to be present on this occasion.  
E. GREENWOOD,  
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer.

## CUP OFFERED BY KING OF BELGIUM

Ocean Race From Sandy  
Hook to Ostend.

The hospitality and courtesy extended to the King and Queen of Belgium during their American trip last year are responsible for the offer by King Albert of a cup for an ocean race for sailing yachts from Sandy Hook to Ostend.

It was said by Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Ambassador to the United States, that, ever since his visit to the United States, King Albert had desired to do something to mark publicly his appreciation of his cordial reception by the Americans and the entertainment extended to him, especially along the Atlantic seaboard. Now that the war is over and the seas are safe for craft of all sorts, it seemed a fitting thing to lend encouragement to a yacht race which should include craft from any nation sufficiently interested to enter the race and which should begin off the American shores and end in the waters of what was before the war "Gay Ostend," and which may now look forward to a return of favor by the tourist and pleasure seekers.

The King desires to make this truly a "world event," an actual championship race for the supremacy of the high seas and all sizes and types of sailing yachts from all nations may enter freely. One of the criticisms of yachts that had to cross the ocean, seeking to win a cup from its holder on the other side, has been that it was at a disadvantage. Here, all alike will have to brave the elements and the hazards of a long ocean voyage. Yachtsmen affirm that the race will not necessarily favor the larger craft, since in the various kinds of weather encountered in crossing the ocean, the lighter craft would have an advantage in light breezes over the heavier.

King Albert thoughtfully set July 4, the great national holiday, for the start from the American shores, and this will bring the yachts off Ostend at a time when the winds are most favorable there as well as at the height of the season for the resort.

Asked as to whether this international, across-the-ocean race was likely to become an annual affair, the Belgian Ambassador replied that one could not look into the future and that King Albert had offered the cup only for this one race, but he thought it probable that if this race proves as successful as present expressions of enthusiasm seem to indicate, it might well be repeated.

Baron de Cartier repeated that this race, while it would be a great sporting event, was more than that—that it was the tribute of the Belgian King to America and to the return of peace conditions. No further details regarding the race have been received other than were given out by the Ambassador.

## GOOD RECITAL LAST NIGHT AT CON. OF MUSIC

(Continued from Page 1.)  
Nocturne Op. 3, No. 2 — Karganoff  
Alla Mazourka, Op. 29,  
No. 3 — — — Nemerowsky  
Miss Dora Rothschild.

Violin Solo —  
Sonata in D Major — — — Handel  
Maestoso-Allegro moderato-Larghetto-Allegro  
Mr. Benny Schneider.

The first three performers showed considerable technique; perhaps the third showed a little more interpretation. The pianoforte solos, on the whole, were very good. The item of Schumann's was well played and delighted the audience. The selections of Debussy and Paderewski were excellently performed and the Russian numbers were also skilfully played. The violin selections were greatly appreciated by the audience, especially those of Mr. Molson. Sometimes a little nervousness prevented the students from doing his or her best, but the main aim of these recitals would not be met were this not the case. Mr. Schneider once again charmed his audience with his capability in mastering the fiddle. It is to be hoped that friends of the Conservatorium will hear him in the near future in a larger hall.

The vocal selections were everything that could be desired. They showed the performers to be advanced students. Miss Jameson's soft, mellow head tones were exceptionally good.

On the whole, the recital was a very good one, and all present, besides other music lovers, will look forward to the Orchestral Concert on March 3rd.

## EX-PRESIDENT TAFT SPEAKS ON SUNDAY.

The Hon. William Howard Taft, Ex-President of the United States, will speak in the Church of the Messiah, on the corner of Sherbrooke Street West and Simpson Street, at the regular service next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Taft is Honorary President of the Unitarian Laymen's League, which has chapters throughout the United States and Canada.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon there will begin a series of Lenten Vesper services, at which the minister, the Rev. Sydney B. Snow, will speak. The general topic of his addresses is "Religion for To-day." He will speak next Sunday on "Personality in Religion: What think ye of Christ?" On Sunday afternoon, Feb. 20th, the speaker will be Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, distinguished journalist and publicist, representative in America of the "Manchester Guardian." On the Sunday following, Feb. 27th, Mr. Snow will continue his series of addresses.

A Cincinnati bank has installed a target range in the basement. Bandits will find the employees ready to receive them should they decide to visit the bank.



## ECONOMISTS DISCUSSED STARVATION

Topic of Starvation of Europe  
Treated.

DR. HEMMEON PRESENT

Small But Interested Audi-  
ence Gathered Last  
Evening.

A meeting of the Economics Club was held last night in the Smoking Room of the Arts Building. The attendance, although not large, was representative of all years and a very interesting discussion followed the papers. The subject of the evening was "The Starvation of Europe and its Possible Remedy." Papers were delivered by Messrs. S. G. Murray and H. O'Hagan. The speakers handled the subject from different standpoints, Mr. Murray presenting the situation in Europe as it exists to-day and Mr. O'Hagan dealing with the possible remedies. Both speakers showed grasp of the subject and dealt very ably with the arguments in point.

In the open discussion following the papers many interesting features were brought out and a great deal of useful information was derived. Dr. Memmeon was present and conducted the discussion in many important details.

The following is Mr. Murray's paper on the present conditions in Europe: Starvation in Europe with emphasis being placed on the economic situation in France and Germany is the subject of this paper. The material, I may say, has been taken mostly from current magazines.

It is common knowledge and not to be doubted that there is starvation in some parts of Europe. Herbert Hoover has made it known to the public of this continent. A society in England devoted to relief work in Central Europe has published a report on the situation as it was at the beginning of the winter. It says in part:

There are 3 million children, who, if not actually starving, are so underfed and debilitated that any disease is likely to be fatal. Large numbers are rickety, tuberculous and anaemic. These children, even if they survive, will grow up mentally inefficient and physically defective. There are as many grown-up people who are likewise underfed and debilitated. The question is, Can they be saved, and if so is it worth while saving them? An answer to this question will be given in the second paper of this evening.

A prominent Englishman at Vienna wrote: "The grown people look pined and pale, rather than miserable. They seem to have adjusted themselves in a curious degree to semi-starvation, and to be carrying on life simply on a lower level. The children can only react to the same conditions by failing to grow. It is recorded abundantly in statistics of weights at various ages. It can be verified personally by asking any boy of the poorer classes his age. The typical boy of 14 has the stature of 10, and the drawn face of a man of 40. They are an easy prey to disease."

A glance at a few of the principal countries in Central and Eastern Europe will show us the seriousness of the situation.

### AUSTRIA.

The reduction of Austria to a small country of about six million inhabitants places Vienna in an impossible situation. Vienna had about two million inhabitants before the war. The old Austria-Hungarian Empire may have been ramshackle, but at any rate it was an economic unit. Vienna is in the same position that London would be if cut off from the rest of the United Kingdom. It has factories and workers, fine railway terminal, the navigable Danube, but no raw materials and no coal. The Austrian harvest would feed the population for only four months in the year. To obtain coal and iron, raw materials and food it must supply manufactured goods. Under present conditions it cannot do this, and the result is that Vienna has become a pauper city, dependent on foreign charity, a city that is slowly dying. If the discrepancy between deaths and births should continue Vienna would die in 15 years. The people cannot emigrate because all countries are closed to them, and Austrian money is almost worthless even if these countries should admit them. At present foreign missions are feeding the children between 6 and 14 years of age. But young people between 15 and 25 are suffering terribly. The general apathy on the part of the inhabitants as the result of underfeeding is almost beyond belief.

### HUNGARY.

This country is in a transitional state. The harvest was fair. But there is a great need for milk and warm clothing. The hordes of refugees complicate the economic situation in Budapest.

### CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

is a newly created state, suffering

from disorganization and inexperience of officials. The transport is almost as bad as it would be. Bohemia proper is far better off than Slovakia and Ruthenia. The mountain villages in Slovakia are widely distributed and lie in almost inaccessible places. The soil being unproductive, the peasants before the war used to go down into the Hungarian plains in summer to work, and bring back both money and bread and corn for the winter. This work is now closed to them, and large numbers of men have been killed off. The result is poverty, disease and epidemics, with a dearth of drugs, doctors and hospitals.

### RUSSIA.

It is very difficult to find out the economic state of Russia. That it is terribly bad is shown by the fact that there are 2,000,000 refugees in the Crimea, more than double the previous population. Undoubtedly thousands of children will die this winter of slow starvation. Clothes are required everywhere, as no one has the money wherewith to purchase new clothes.

### SERBIA.

Money has been poured into this country, and gradually it is being re-established. The harvest was fairly good, and there seems to be no great lack of food, but there are 500,000 orphans, and 150,000 of these are destitute.

### POLAND.

The condition of Poland beggars description. Like several other Central and Eastern States, it is practically bankrupt. The Americans, while withdrawing all their relief from other countries except Austria, have undertaken to feed 1,000,000 people a day in Poland. Very large numbers of children over two and three years of age are unable to walk owing to lack of food. There is a dearth of soap, clothes disinfectants, while doctors are few and far between. War has destroyed much of the harvest, and huge areas have been left untilled owing to lack of labor, the peasants having been taken from their fields to fight in the army. Nothing could be much worse than the condition of things in the Russian refugee camps in Poland. The mortality there must be very great. Sir George Paish some months ago summed up the food situation as follows:

Prior to the war, Europe, including Russia, required to import from outside nations only five hundred million bushels of grain in order to satisfy their normal consumption, but in consequence of the curtailment of agricultural production through the war, and since the armistice, Europe, including Russia, now needs to import over three billion bushels of grain in order to meet their pre-war rate of consumption. But the supply of outside countries can furnish only one of these three billion bushels. Almost the whole of this deficiency has been allowed to fall upon Russia, the Central Powers and the new nations. The amount of food available for the British people has been normal, and for the French and Italians somewhat less than normal. The distribution has been arranged in this manner mainly because Great Britain still has power to pay for her food supply, while the other nations had not this power. Moreover, the situation in Russia has been accentuated by blockade conditions, which prevented the export of raw material for the purchase of food. Not only have the normal supplies from Russia and Rumania disappeared, but Russia now needs to import wheat to make good her deficiency; at the same time the need of the rest of Europe has doubled.

It is Austria's food problem which is most frequently brought to our notice these days. There is a terrible outlook for the poor Viennese housewife. She has to buy food which has risen from 5 to 10 thousand per cent. in price, on a thousand per cent. increase in house-keeping money, and has to buy from illicit traders meats and fats such as milk, butter, cheese, lard. The daily supply of the latter amount to about ten per cent. of the demand. The result is that six thousand families in Vienna died each year from slow starvation.

The average income of the professional and lower middle-class worker in Vienna is said to be equivalent in Canadian money and purchasing power to \$30 per month.

Most things are rarely to be had. Meat and potatoes are unknown to these people. Two years ago the Viennese peasants declared a food blockade of Vienna. They called the capital "the big stomach" and refused to send their wares to her markets. Illicit dealers go into the country and bring food from the peasants into the city selling it at prohibitive prices. A fierce competition for food has set in. It is not a case of the survival of the fittest, but of the survival of those who can find most kronen to buy food from the profiteers. The amazing fall on the Austrian krona which used to be worth a Canadian quarter, is a measure of Austrian misery. It is now about 1-30th part of a cent and the Austrians are 750 times worse off. In fact it is said, with some exaggeration perhaps, that they had more money to spend in a day than they have now to spend in a year.

Day by day the situation grows more tragic; day by day famine, and tuberculosis, and scurvy and typhus reap their harvest. Day by day the contrast between the starving poor and the feasting rich grows more in-

tolerable. Probably those who have suffered most have been not the working classes, but the middle classes with fixed incomes. So far the Austrians have shown the most amazing self-restraint, self-control and courage.

This is one picture of Vienna; here is another. Vienna is not starving. Vienna is in far better shape than propaganda and uninformed sentimentality have taught us to believe. With a little further assistance and much wise counsel she can worry through. But it is true she has no important resources left except her timber lands, and the doubtful energy of her subjects. Such agricultural domain as is left to her will not suffice to feed the cities. She is practically without fuel, her water power is undeveloped, her factories are silent or just barely operative. Vienna must work its idlers; must be compelled to sustain themselves—its farcical business hours must cease.

What are the conditions in the Germany of to-day?

All the evil conditions which have resulted from the war are manifest in Germany. The high cost of living and the consequent underfeeding; the social unrest and strikes, the shortage of coal and its results, the disproportion of pay for manual and intellectual work, the profiteering, the employment, the housing and servant problem, the shortage of raw materials—goods of all kinds.

Incidentally the steps which have been taken to solve the housing problem are interesting. A person in Germany is allowed to have two houses for his own use. Those people who have any spare room at all are forced to take lodgers, or boarders. In the case of big houses a whole storey has to be given up, and is converted into one or more flats.

To continue, the greatest problem which each family in Germany, as elsewhere, has to face, is how to find the means of livelihood, to keep pace with the ever-rising cost of living. There, as elsewhere, the wages of the working-class have gone up tremendously, and a certain class of business men is doing extremely well. But the salaries of professional men have risen very little. When many articles rise to double their former prices in a few months' time, a small fixed income is not elastic enough to meet the case. There are many respectable families who are slowly selling all their silver and will not know what to do when the last spoon has gone. The old middle class is dying out, for the health of thousands is undermined through years of underfeeding. The new middle class which is springing up so rapidly consists mostly of the profiteer. Be he small business man, workman, or Jew, he knows how to take advantage of the abnormal conditions created by the rate of exchange and the shortage of food and other articles.

It is true that to-day in every large city in Germany the fashionable shopping streets of pre-war times and the hotels and restaurants have regained something of their former sumptuousness.

This wealth flaunts itself before the eyes of the unemployed dockers of Hamburg, the underfed miners of the Ruhr, the starving textile workers of Saxony and the under-employed metal workers of Bavaria, as ostentatiously as it does in the fashionable quarters of Berlin.

It is due to the opulence and the extravagance of the new rich profiteers, and the wealthy Junker peasant class. All these people in the aggregate may number several hundred thousand, or perhaps several millions. It is they who buy lavishly commodities of all kinds at from fifteen to twenty times pre-war prices, and they who congregate in hotels and restaurants to eat and drink the choicest food and wines at a cost reaching hundreds of marks per head per day.

But it is the conditions under which the mass of the German people are living that give evidence of starvation. The greater part of the population is predominantly industrial in character. German industry is dying because it cannot export its product. At least it cannot exchange its product for food, which is its immediate necessity.

There was a good harvest in Germany, but still insufficient. Cows are scarce and milk is supplied in very small quantities to children under six years and women in the last months of pregnancy. A medical certificate is required even from persons suffering from tuberculosis before any milk is supplied. There is much underfeeding in all the big industrial centres; especially Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Chemnitz. There is a great deal of suffering in districts where home industries used to thrive. These districts were in the habit of exchanging their manufactures for food. They can no longer export their product, and therefore cannot buy food. Rickets, a disease unknown before the war in Germany, is very common. In Berlin, Leipzig and Dresden foreign societies are feeding some of the children.

(To be continued.)

Luck is only a short way of spelling pluck.

A fat belly did not invent gunpowder.—Greek Proverb.

Philadelphia has established a separate court for dealing with bandits

## MCG. BOXERS TO PERFORM AT SMOKER

In the Prince Arthur Hall,  
on Friday Night.

AMATEUR BOXING.

N.A.A.A., St. Annes, Boys'  
Home, Grenadier Guards  
Will Send Men.

An opportunity to see the McGill boxing champions in action has been arranged by the Aurora Amateur Athletic Club, who are arranging a boxing smoker in the Prince Arthur Hall to-night at eight o'clock. The team, who are working to get into good condition for the Intercollegiate Assault-Arms, will give three-round exhibitions and show the audience what they can do.

The bouts will be of great benefit to them in that they will get accustomed to face an audience without becoming nervous or excited. Nervousness is a hard feeling, and when a man is seen biting or wetting his lips before a bout in which a championship is involved, he shows great chances of being beaten. Many a professional champion lost his head and title in that manner, and professionals who have had ring experience. How would an amateur who boxed in a roped ring very few times feel before an audience?

Among the boxers there will be several chosen from the National A.A.A., Boys' Home Club, St. Anne's and the Griffintown Boys' Club. The men who will represent these clubs have boxed in the City Championships last year and are able to render good exhibitions. For lovers of amateur sport and good boxing, as will be provided by the McGill boys, the evening ought to be a treat.

And lastly, but by no means least, good smokes such as, for example, Players, will be distributed among the audience to make the evening all the more pleasant.

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE STUDENTS TO HAVE PRIVILEGES OF CIRO'S AT "THE DANCANTS."

The Committee of Ciro's are extending the privileges of Ciro's to the Senior Undergraduates of the R.V.C. on Saturday afternoons for the "The Dancants" held weekly by the Club.

This privilege is extended to the R.V.C. and McGill exclusively, and it is therefore asked that undergraduates will have their registration cards with them for presentation if requested.

The "The Dancants" is from 4 to 6.30 p.m., and the music for dancing is rendered by the popular "Ciro's Trio."

Amidst refined surroundings you will be able to spend a most enjoyable afternoon.

Reservations may be made by telephoning "Ciro's," Up. 8975, 186 Peel Street.—Adv't.

It is said that about 14,000,000 families in the United States own

Every thought tends to result in an act, so that thought always leads.

families in the United States own

## CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH UNITARIAN

Sherbrooke West and Simpson Streets  
REV. SYDNEY B. SNOW, B.A., S.T.B. Minister.  
11 a.m., Morning Service, Address by the HON. WILLIAM H. TAIT, LL.D., Honorary President, Unitarian Laymen's League.  
4 p.m., Vesper Service, address by the minister, "Personality in Religion; What Think Ye of Christ?" being the first in a series on "Religion for To-day."  
This Church invites to its services, Students and all members of the University.

## EMMANUEL CHURCH

DRUMMOND STREET,  
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13.  
REV. GEORGE ELLERY READ, D.D., of Sherbrooke,  
Will Preach at 11 a.m.  
REV. E. LEROY RICE, B.A., of Rock Island,  
Will Preach at 7 p.m.  
STUDENTS ALWAYS WELCOME.

## ERSKINE CHURCH

SHERBROOKE STREET WEST, at Head of Crescent Street.  
Mr. Neil Rattee, B.A., Assistant.  
11 A.M.—REV. DR. HANSON will preach.  
Soprano Solo—"What Are These?" (Holy City) Sir A. Gaul—Miss Dorothy Lutton.  
Anthem—Tenor, Solo and Chorus—"Come Unto Me." (Oratorio Emmanuel).—Sir A. Gaul.  
7 P.M.—REV. E. ARMSTRONG.  
Illustrated Sermon on Mission Work in Various Countries.  
Contralto Solo—"A Song of the Euphrates." (McCreary).—Mrs. Stewart.  
Anthem—Soprano Solo and Chorus—"Oh For a Closer Walk With God."—Foster.  
3 P.M.—Sabbath School. A. E. J. McCreary, Organist.  
A Special invitation is extended to McGill Students to attend Erskine Church and make it their Church home.

## The Minister, Officials and Members of Douglas Methodist Church

St. Catherine and Chomey Streets  
Cordially invite you to the Fellowship and Services of this Church. Public worship every Lord's Day at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mr. W. H. Goodwin's Young People's Class, of special interest to Students. At 3 p.m., Epworth League, Monday, 8.15 p.m. Mid-week service, Wednesday 8 p.m.  
The Minister, Rev. Samuel P. Rose, D.D., 996 Dorchester St. W. (Phone Uptown 624), welcomes every opportunity to be of any service within his power to Students of any Faculty. No visit from a student over an intrusion.

## WOMEN AS JURORS AT THE OLD BAILEY MADE INNOVASION

One of the great innovations in the history of the Old Bailey in London took place a few days ago, when women served on the juries of the Central Criminal Court.

Three women were appointed, and the occasion was marked by the election of a forewoman in the court of the Common Serjeant.

Numbers had been summoned to serve in juries at the sessions of the Central Criminal Court. The ceremony of swearing in took place in the court of the Common Serjeant (Mr. Henry Fielding Dickens, son of Charles Dickens), and varied excuses were offered by women who wished to evade service.

One woman explained that she did not wish to serve, but could give no reason; she was not excused. Most of the excuses, however, were reasonable—illness, the care of babies, or of the very old, or the responsibility of a one-woman business.

### Nervousness an Excuse.

"I am so awfully nervous that I don't think I am suitable," one woman pleaded.

"Don't you think you could sit quietly in the box and listen?" the Common Serjeant asked kindly. "There is not much to make you nervous. I am afraid that, if we accept that excuse, we shall get no ladies at all."

"I am sure there are numbers who would enjoy it," pleaded the woman.

"More strong-minded than yourself?" suggested the judge.

"Yes, sir," replied the woman, who was excused.

In proportion to the number called there were fewer excuses among women than among men.

### Impressions of Woman Juror.

The first thing that Mrs. Bumstead said to a representative of the London Chronicle when he asked her for her impressions was:

"I am very glad that man's sentence is to be served in the second division. That will mean that he won't lose his

impression was:

"I am very glad that man's sentence is to be served in the second division. That will mean that he won't lose his

DRESS SUITS TO RENT  
REPAIRS AND PRESSINGS  
TWO SPECIAL LINES WITH  
M. A. Brodeur The Fashionable Tailor  
24 NOTRE DAME ST. E. Tel. Main 1281  
Your Fall Suits and Overcoat will need to be touched up and renewed.  
Work done good and cheap.  
PHONE MAIN 1281 FOR MESSENGER

Ice Cream - Candy  
Pettigrew's  
(W. R. PETTIGREW)  
50 PARK AVE.  
Soda - Lunches

TANSEY'S  
Cold Tablets  
An excellent remedy for Grippe,  
Colds, and Headache.  
25c PER BOX

TANSEY'S  
PHARMACY  
278 Sherbrooke St. West

FOR SIXTY CENTS

To the fellow who comes down McGill College Avenue at noon-time with sixty cents in his pocket, and an empty feeling under the belt, there's a wonderful opportunity to be had every day at the

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL

Table d'hôte.  
LUNCHEON, 60c. DINNER, 85c.

Results

An advertising medium lives or dies by reason of the results which it brings to its advertisers.

To make The Daily a successful medium to the merchants of the city it is our duty to demonstrate the fact that "Daily" advertising brings business.

And when the merchant knows that we bring him our business everybody is happy.

He says "That McGill paper is good to me." And he sticks with us. And when we make good for him we make good for ourselves as well.

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## DOWN THE LINE!

At the foot of Victoria Street as you struggle down the line from the Union you'll find the entrance to this shop staring you straight in the face.

It is a shop where a great percentage of McGill chaps come for their 'duds'—and we notice that we are not looking after 100% new customers. We are getting new customers day by day, but the old ones are coming back.

There's a reason. It's quality.

Reid quality is steadfast; and Reid prices, you'll find, fit the pocketbook.

## REID'S LIMITED

344 St. Catherine West  
(OPPOSITE VICTORIA STREET)

WHISPERING FOX TROT  
Have you secured this record for your collection?  
Call upon us and hear the latest records, we shall be pleased to play them over to you.  
COLUMBIA RECORDS. McEgan Phonographs.  
INVICTUS PHONOGRAPH CO.  
413 ST. CATHERINE WEST, MONTREAL (Opposite Strand Theatre)

Headquarters for Draughting Supplies  
THE ART EMPORIUM LIMITED  
23 MCGILL COLLEGE AVENUE  
Andrew Parkhill, Mgr.  
Phone Up. 1440.

MISS M. POOLE  
THE STUDENTS' BOOK SHOP  
McGill Text Books and Requisites. Sole Agent for Appleton Medical Publications.  
45 MCGILL COLLEGE AVENUE.

The general and increased use of electrical drive by manufacturing industries of all kinds is the best evidence of its superiority and economy of use above any other source of drive.  
Manufacturers located in towns wherein "Shawinigan Power" is available are assured of a steady and dependable supply of electric power and at reasonable rates.

The Shawinigan Water & Power Co.  
Power Building,  
MONTREAL

FOR SIXTY CENTS

To the fellow who comes down McGill College Avenue at noon-time with sixty cents in his pocket, and an empty feeling under the belt, there's a wonderful opportunity to be had every day at the

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